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Sonoma Valley Expositor

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VOL. II. SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 2, 1900. NO. 7.

Glen Ellen COLUMN.

Society Notices.

NSGW

Glen Ellen Parlor, No. 102, meets on the last Saturday evening in each month at Native Sons' hall.

P H

Glen Ellen Grange, No. 299, meets the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month at Native Sons' hall.

WW

Ellenwood Camp, No. 487, meets the 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month at Native Son's hall.

Congregational Church

Rev. A. J. Scott pastor. Services every Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Sunday School at 2:45 p. m.

When in Glen Ellen
Stop at
MERVYN HOTEL

J. W. WOOD
General
Blacksmith and Wagonmaker
Horseshoeing a Specialty.
Plow Shears Ground while you wait.

A. E. GAIGE & SON
BUTCHERS
GLEN ELLEN
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Runs wagon all over the country and will treat you fair and square.

We have a select stock of the best
Rubber Goods
Which we are offering to our customers at the very
Lowest Prices.
Agent for
S F Dailies
We have fresh bread every other day.
A. M. Hardman.

M. K. CADY,
NOTARY PUBLIC
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WINES AND LIQUORS.
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REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE.

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DEALER IN
General Merchandise
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GLEN ELLEN. - - - CAL.

News From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Feb 17.

The President has agreed to sign the bill imposing a tariff on Porto Rican products if it shall be passed by Congress, but in view of the opposition in both Houses, it is probable that the case will be settled by the Supreme Court before Congress takes any definite action in the matter. A suit has been brought in Boston by an importer named Preston, who seeks to recover duties on Porto Rican goods paid by him to the collector of customs, on the ground that the island is part of the United States and that no duties can be imposed upon its products. Every effort will be made to advance the case so that it may reach the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment. The Board of General Appraisers at New York has within the last few days evaded a chance to render a decision in a similar case, an importer named Tingle having protested against the collection of duties on goods imported by him. The Board held that as long as Porto Rico was under military rule it must pay the duties decreed by the President, but did not go into the crucial question as to whether it must still pay duties after Congress has adopted a scheme of civil government for it. Mr. Tingle submitted a learned argument in support of his contention, quoting an opinion delivered by Attorney-General Wirt as early as Aug. 21, 1821, in which he held that "goods imported from Florida after the treaty of annexation were not subject to duty, because at the time of the importation the Floridas were not foreign ports of places." He also quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Cross against Harrison, which held that by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico on Feb. 3, 1848, California became a part of the United States, "and as there is nothing differently stipulated in the treaty with respect to commerce it became instantly bound and privileged by the laws which Congress had passed to raise revenue from duties on imports and tonnage." Another point of interest in this connection is that Porto Rico is officially considered part of the United States so far as the navigation laws and the collection of tonnage duties are concerned. In the application of the custom laws Porto Rico is a foreign country; in the application of the navigation laws it is a part of the United States. The ship that comes from Porto Rico to the United States is received as if it came from Savannah or Charleston, or any other domestic port; the cargo it carries is treated as if it came from Liverpool or Havre, or any other foreign port. The inconsistency is certainly extraordinary.

Aliens will be glad to know that there is now a fair chance that the Government will be given power to carry out its treaty obligations and protest them from mob violence, by giving U. S. courts jurisdiction over offenses against them. A bill granting this has been favorably reported by a Senate committee and will unquestionably receive similar treatment from the corresponding House Committee. Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, wrote the Senate committee report, in which he cites the riot against the Chinese in Colorado in 1880, in which two Chinamen were beaten to death and another seriously maltreated; the riot in 1891 in New Orleans, occasioned by the failure of a jury to convict some Italians who belonged to a secret order called the Mafia, and who were tried for the murder of the Chief of Police of that city, and the Tallulah case, in which five Italians were taken from the jail and hanged. In each of these instances it was found impossible, on account of local sentiment, to successfully prosecute the perpetrators in the local courts. The foreign country involved in all of these as well as in other roits seemed to find it impossible to understand why it was that a country professing to be civilized had no power to protect foreigners. The situation was most humiliating for this country.

The price of paper still continues to rise. The average price at which contracts are now being made is .0275 although it is confidently expected by the makers that .03 will be the figure the publishers will have to pay before spring. The demand for print paper continues to tax the mills to their utmost capacity. Indeed, there is hardly a large mill in the country that is not turning away orders. Several of the small mills which have been closed down for sometime have been started up again and every paper maker is making money. But the manufacturers are not having everything their own way. Sulphate fibre has gone up from $1.50 to $2.25; ground wood from 70 cents to $1.25; pulp wood from $6.50 to $8 a cord. The price of paper above the cost of making is no greater today than it was two years ago. That is to say, the profit to the manufacturers is no larger than it was, all the advance being taken by the owners of the raw material, who are protected by the tariff from foreign competitors.

The A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge

Considerable interest is being exercised in regard to the meeting of the Grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. of California which will be held in Odd Fellow's hall, San Francisco on the first Tuesday in April. The session promises to be the livliest session held in years. As the order at the present time is in a most flourishing condition measures will be adopted to further carry on the good work. The selection of Grand officers for the coming year will be an important feature as by the energy and progressive work of these officers will depend the future success of the order.

Among those mentioned we notice the name of Mr. C. T. Spencer of San Francisco, for the position of Grand Recorder. Mr. Spencer is one of the brightest young business men of San Francisco and one of the hardest workers in the cause of Workmanship in this State, and should the order secure his services for the coming year we believe he will bring to that office a thorough business knowledge and an energetic administration that will be of great benefit to the order.

Where Self-Interest Comes In

The anti-trust convention, during its session at Chicago, was brought up against some hard propositions which caused clashes among the delegates. For instance, the members who think they are benefited directly or indirectly by the bequests of the millionaire members of trusts to college endowment funds or other charities want to exempt those particular trusts from any interference in their plans. It seems that while all agree that the trust is an evil, nearly every body is after the other fellow's pet trust; and while in a general way, the convention may secure good results through future legislation in line with its present work, nothing but a general observance of the Golden Rule can annihilate the evil spirit which engenders the trust. This we cannot expect much before the dawn of the millennium.

According to the last report, the Pasadena Sewage Farm is yielding a considerable revenue. The total receipts are $3,029 in spite of a severe drought, and the total expense including labor and tools was $2,375, says The Engineering Record. There are 60 acres of walnut trees, 25 acres of alfalfa, 20 acres of oats, and 35 acres in barley. Thirty more acres will be set out with walnut trees of the soft shell species. There is some talk of planting corn and beets.

Discriptive Letter, No. 2, From Mrs. Thompson's Brother, Mr. Van Dyke.

DEAR SISTER: We left Liverpool on the night of November 6th and the following morning were out in the English Channel in a very heavy storm. During twenty-four hours, the sea was so rough that we made but sixty-nine miles. The captain of our vessel said it was the worst storm they had had for many years on these waters. Several cases of chemicals which were kept on deck because of their combustable nature, although lashed down with ropes, were torn loose and some of them were washed overboard. The heavy glass of the search-light was broken by the force of the waves.

The day following the sea was smooth and we did enjoy ourselves emmensely. All that day and the next we coasted near Portugal. We could plainly see the hills with their little white houses. I am told that all the people living near the coast paint their houses white. This was in the direct course for vessels between Gibraltar and England, so we passed many of them. Early on Tuesday morning we sighted the rocks of Gibraltar, and because we had lost so much time from Liverpool—forty-eight hours—we were compelled to stop for coal.

The wharf is of stone, and was literally swarming with Spaniards of all ages, sex and sizes. The city is walled and occupies a little cove just at the foot of the great rock that rises to a height of 1400 feet almost perpendicular from the sea. The city covers but little ground, but has 10,000 population besides the 6,000 soldiers. The streets are narrow and crooked, sidewalks only here and there, and those only about three feet wide. The main street is but twenty-five feet wide. The top of the cliff is reached by ascending a winding road cut in the rock—up which we went for a mile, or until stopped by a sentry. The cliff or bluff is honey-combed with batteries of heavy cannon. Holes can be seen in the rock hundreds of feet above the water, and from them protrude the mouths of cannons. How they are gotten there is a mystery, but I suppose through tunnels from the rear.

From where we stood we could see the soldiers drilling beneath. The harbor also was a beautiful sight. Seven English-men-of-war were anchored in the bay, while two others were just steaming out. Gibraltar, as you know, although a part of the main land of Spain, is owned and fortified by England, thus giving the British this most important gateway of the commercial world.

We left Gibraltar on the afternoon of November 14th, and Wednesday and Thursday were near the African coast most of the time in sight of the dry barren hills. Thursday we saw a water spout which are very common in these parts. Friday we saw the site of old Carthage, and the coast of Sicily. The mountains were covered with snow. When Mt. Etna first appeared we were told that it was 120 miles away. The snow capped mountains and climate reminded me very much of the old home in southern Oregon. Etna was in sight all day and at evening the islands Malta and Gaza were passed.

Ever yours
FRANK.

Steamer "Brittania" Nov. 16, 1899

That Throbbing Headache

Would promptly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Ed Wegner, Druggist.

Job printing at this office.



CHRISTMAS DECORATION.

Attractive Arrangements of Holly, Mistletoe and Fairy Lights.

Almost all kinds of evergreens can be pressed into service as Christmas decorations, and the arbor vitæ, laurel, bay, yew, spruce, silver fir, cypress and juniper are used in this way, but holly, mistletoe and ivy represent the true traditional greens of the Yuletide. Not many years ago a few bunches of



DECORATIVE EFFECT IN MISTLETOE.

evergreens stuck here and there about the house fulfilled all the requirements of decoration and sentiment, but we have altered all that, and there is now no end to the set designs of wreaths, crosses, stars and mottoes, while yards and yards of garlands are employed in trimming doors, windows and walls, framing pictures, etc.

Sometimes, however, this elaborate garnishing is burdensome, and a simpler and daintier scheme—just a gracious touch of Christmas in the house—is preferred in honor of the day. Holly and mistletoe are both rather difficult to arrange, but these sketches, originally presented in Gardening, show how charming effects of the kind desired can be produced. Of the first, which depicts a good sized cluster of mistletoe, a correspondent says:

The mistletoe is hung with a number of tiny tin lanterns, better known



ARRANGEMENT OF HOLLY AND MISTLETOE.

as "fairy lamps," which I obtained, with a vague idea that they would produce a pleasing effect among some Christmas greens I was about to arrange. They did so with excellent results. The lantern, about three inches tall, holds a tiny metal lamp about the size of a thimble, in which is packed a bit of sponge. This is saturated with illuminating oil, and the lantern burns with an even, tiny flame for about two hours. I suppose they were intended for a Christmas tree, but their pretty effect hanging among the holly and mistletoe I am constrained to recommend. These lanterns cost only 9 cents each. They can be painted with gold bronze to improve their appearance, and if they are imbedded in holly and mistletoe the pretty effect produced upon the pearly berries of the latter and scarlet ones of the former it would be difficult to describe.

Among carnations these little lights are even more pleasing. In fact, in a not too brilliantly lighted room they produce on pink and white flowers a dainty glow which attracts immediate attention. I support the lamps either with twigs or with strong wire inserted carefully among the foliage.

Saw Too Much.

A farmer hired a man and put him into his field to work. After awhile the farmer came along and accosted the new hand:

"Did you see a carriage go down the road awhile ago?"

"Yes, I did. One of the hosses was a gray hoss, and the other was a roan and lame in his off leg."

"I thought I heard some men shooting over there on the edge of the woods."

"Yes; one of them was Colonel Jones. He was the tall one. The second one was Major Peters, and the third one was Tom McSniffer. Colonel Jones had one of them newfangled breech-loadin guns what breaks in two."

"Did you see those wild pigeons fly over just now?"

"See 'em? Rather. There was 19 of them. They lit in that old cornfield down yonder."

"Well, you see too much for a man that is hired by the day. Here's your wages. When I want a man to keep watch of what is going on, I'll send for you."—London Answers.

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TO BEGINNERS.

A Practical Talk to Those About to Embark In the Poultry Business.

I wish to write something that may be to the advantage of some beginner. A young man of my acquaintance concluded he would embark in the poultry business and grow rich from the first season's experience, and he did—rich in experience. He purchased a 200 egg incubator, built a brooder house 10 by 30 feet, purchased a four section hot water brooder and was prepared to raise chickens by the hundred, but instead of the success he had anticipated he now has a "plant" for sale at any old price. We advised him against going to so much expense until he had had some experience, but our advice went for naught. He bought standard bred White Wyandotte eggs, started his incubator, and at the end of 21 days he didn't hatch a single chicken. Every member of the family took turns at the machine, and the result was that the thermometer ranged from 80 to 110 degrees, and the eggs were cooked. The next batch that he set turned out less than a dozen little runts that soon pegged out. The third lot of eggs he purchased he set under hens and had very good luck with them, only they were rather late.

This is one of the many cases that discourage beginners. If the young man had listened to the advice of one who had been through the mill and had purchased two or three sittings of eggs and hatched them under hens, he undoubtedly would have secured enough good birds to have given him a start, and from these could have experimented without so great expense. We do not believe it is right for poultry people to encourage the amateur to start on a big scale, as nine times out of ten the person buying will get disgusted and bitter against all poultrymen for talking up standard bred poultry and condemn them as not being honest in what they say.

When some people write an article saying they had a 95 per cent hatch or a 65 per cent hatch, the amateur takes it for granted that it is 65 per cent or 95 per cent of all the eggs put in the incubator, and he sits down to figure out how much he could make out of the business the first season, and in his mind will soon be as wealthy as one would care to be. The truth of the matter is they will do well if they raise to maturity 40 chicks out of 100 eggs set. It were better in the long run for all persons concerned if the darker side of poultry raising were put to the front occasionally and the ups and downs that one has to contend with were expatiated on. Then if the amateur goes above the 40 mark he will be well satisfied, whereas if he falls below the 65 mark he will be dissatisfied and say it is the fault of the eggs and that he has been robbed or given eggs that the sender knew were not good.

The amateur must learn to walk before he can run, and my advice to him is: Try a sitting or two, or purchase a trio, and then if you have bad luck you will not be out so much money. If the amateur were not too ambitious and would start with a few chickens and give them every attention, he would be better satisfied in the long run, and his chickens would make better birds than if he had an immense flock and only gave them half attention. Take one dozen chicks just hatched, give them good attention and feed them all they will eat from the shell until show time, and they will be worth more than 100 poorly raised birds.—Charles L. Blanton in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Utilizing Food.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer says: "No unvarying rule can be laid down as to the number of times food should be supplied or as to the amount. Of course, until the young poultry have made a sufficient growth to be allowed to run about, they must be fed early and often, but after they can be given a free range less feeding is necessary, and the amount and the number of times must be largely determined by the opportunity afforded for their receiving food. When there are plenty of scattered grain, bugs and insects they can pick up, not very much food is required over and above what they can get in that way. They will keep healthier and thrive better if they are able to pick up a good part of their food in this way. When there is little they can find, more must be supplied.

"One of the best ways of utilizing the kitchen's waste is to feed it to poultry, and one of the best ways of feeding is to cook thoroughly. This is especially the case with potato and apple and, in fact, all kinds of vegetable parings. The small vegetables thrown out because they are too small to use to an advantage, the waste pieces of meat, scraps of bread and all this class of material can be mixed together and cooked until soft, and it makes one of the very best foods for the poultry. A little care should be taken to have it clean. There is no possible advantage in feeding filth of any kind to fowls, but with a little care there is no need of having this kind of food filthy or unwholesome. By keeping a pot or vessel on the stove and throwing these scraps into it as fast as made they can be cooked soft with very little trouble, and, with a little care, a considerable amount of food that would otherwise be wasted may be secured."

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W R. STAMMERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR,
Sonoma, California.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

SHOULD the Democratic party take for its National issue, for the coming campaign, the cry against the trusts and do all in their power to create legislation that will restrain them from operating so freely it will do a good work and if that party can convince the public of their fidelity to keep the promises which they may make along these lines it may in a measure increase the party vote. Should this stand be taken by them they must not be so short sighted as to place the responsibility of these evils upon the Republican party or its influence. Let either party be in power at the present era without legislation to prevent, trusts will continue to be formed. In some cases the combination of wealth is beneficial but as the trusts have and will continue to use their opportunities and power at the expense of the poor people in general it is wrong and high time some measure was taken to prevent further injustice being forced upon the public.

HEROES without a peer in ancient or modern history stand Cronje and his men. While they were compelled to surrender to their enemy the bravery with which they held the British forced at bay for eight long days is something remarkable. When numbers are considered the victors have nothing to be proud of as they outnumber the Boer army ten to one, and have taught the generals of the imperial armies many important tactics which they will undoubtedly remember as long as warfare is resorted to for the purpose of settling disputes.

IT is about time something was being done in regard to the historical society of which mention was made in these columns a few weeks ago. While we wait time is flying and we are possibly loosing some good facts which cannot in a short time be obtained. What shall we do in the premises?

GLEN ELLEN JOTTINGS.

Seen and Heard in the Summer Resort.

A. E. Martens and family have removed to San Francisco.

Thomas Johnson has leased the Roncovieri place for a term of years.

Roadmaster Weise is making some substantial improvements on the Warm Spring road.

Col. Parker is visiting his son who has a position on the ship Independence at Mare Island.

A petition is now in circulation to establish a seperate township to include Kenwood and Glen Ellen.

A new side track and other improvements are now being made by the S. P. company at the Home station.

The public school opened last Monday with J. G. Cromwell as teacher and an attendance of over 30 pupils.

F. Lemaine has about completed a large wine cellar on his place. Mr. Lemaine will engage extensively in the wine business.

The following list of letters remain uncalled for at the Glen Ellen post office:

Charley Anderson	A. L. Bartlett
Capt. Boyde	E. J. Dennis
Walter Distell	Robert Wilkinson

T. J. McGimsey returned home from Santa Rosa where he has been in charge of the bonded ware house the past month while W. W. Skaggs was filling the formers place here.

OUR WEEKLY LETTER.

FROM THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY.

Further Proof That We Have a Monumental Liar In Our Midst

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent had earnestly hoped that in the future some other contributor would assume the unpleasant duty of contradicting the falsehoods and disproving the misleading articles which regularly appear in the columns of your quarrelsome and unreliable contempory, but an editorial in its last weeks issue in which the nine tax-payers and citizens who comprised the former board of trustees of the Sonoma Valley High school are maligned and slandered, while the editor claims great credit for himself where he really deserves the most severe censure, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Your disagreeable and unpopular little rival, in the aforesaid editorial throws "faded boquets" at himself and tries to cast discredit upon his respectable neighbors and patrons, in the following boastful language.

"The Index-Tribune some years ago saved the tax-payers of this valley $2000 in its opposition to the leasing of the High School building on Broadway for ten years. The building had actually been leased by the High School board of 1893 at that figure when the illegality of the transaction was pointed out in these columns and the $200 that had been paid to bind the "bargain" had to be returned to the High School treasury. We might here add that the building was subsequently purchased outright for $1500 and is now the property of the Sonoma Valley Union High School District."

Being quite positive from his own recollection that the above statement was false in every detail, the writer communicated upon the subject with the gentleman who was secretary of the High School board at the time that the building was leased, to which he received the following reply.

Shellville Feb 19th 1900.

MR. M. K. CADY, Glen Ellen Cal.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 18th, inst., I will say that I turned over all books and papers of every description belonging to the High School to Mr. F. T. Duhring, my successor and if he has kept them on file, as I did, they may be easily found. I am glad to be able to say that before the High School board did anything in regard to leasing or purchasing the property, the President M. K. Cady, requested the secretary of the board to communicate with the County Superintendent, the District Attorney, the State Superintendent and the Attorney General of the State, from all of whom we received favorable instructions in regard to purchasing or leasing. He speaks of $200 which he says was paid to "bind the bargain" having been returned upon his pointing out the illegality of the transaction. You can see Mr. J. B. Morris and he will state whether the new board made him return any money or if they carried out the actions of the old board. I do not suppose Mr. Duhring will give up the letters of reply, yet he has them all if he has not misplaced them. I think the editor of the Index-Tribune had better keep his blue mud at home.

Yours truly
M. P. AKERS.

This letter was of such a decidedly personal nature and in such vigorous denial of the statement made in the Index-Tribune, that your correspondent hesitated to publish it without asking permission from Mr. Akers, to which he received the following answer.

MR. M. K. CADY

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th inst. at hand and in reply I am glad to say that I never write anything but what I know is correct and am perfectly willing that you should quote all I have written in regard to the statement of the business of the High School board.

Yours truly
M. P. AKERS.

Upon interviewing Mr. Morris, the agent of Dr. Wells from whom the property was purchased, he stated that neither $200 or any other sum was ever returned to the new board for the simple reason that not one cent was ever asked for or paid to "bind any bargain" in connection with this transaction. The gentleman further adds that $2000 was the sum paid for the property, though it could have been bought a few months sooner for $1500 and would have been purchased at that time had it not been for the bitter opposition of the editor of the "Index" and a few of his near neighbors who, from purely mercenary motives, wanted the board to buy a lot and erect a building at a cost of many thousand dollars, on an alley back of Duhring's barn.

Thus it would seem that when the years rental and the cost of election is added to th $500 which might have been saved, that instead of having been of profit and benefit to the citizens and taxpayers of this valley, he has been an obstructionist and a detriment in this as in all other matters connected with the public welfare and it requires but a simple mathematical calculation to plainly demonstrate the fact that rather than having saved the district $2000, this meddlesome editor has cost it at least that much in extra expense and unnecessary loss, so that, as Mr. Akers truthfully says, he had "better keep his blue mud for home" consumption.

The Glen Ellen school opened on Monday last with a full attendance and with Prof. J. G. Cromwell as principal. The trustees were very fortunate in securing the services of this gentleman, as he is an accomplished teacher of long experience having at one time been a county superintendent of schools in Nevada. He also has that rare faculty of preserving order and discipline in the school room without being compelled to exercise unnecessary severity in the establishment of his authority and there is no doubt but that pupils will always make much better and more rapid progress where their studies are made a pleasant duty rather than a disagreeable task. With all due deference to the fair sex your correspondent is also of the opinion that in classes where there are so many large pupils, it is generally better to have a teacher of the masculine gender and our school in Glen Ellen will be sure to flourish and become very popular under the superintendance of Mr. Cromwell.

The ball given on Washingtons birthday, in the big log pavilion in the Summit Joint district, was in every way a grand success and one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, ferns and evergreens while excellent music was furnished by Messrs. Lafferty, Gendar and Pieratt. When Mr. Ike Wright the versatile and popular floor manager announced that the next waltz would be a ladies dance and requested the fair ones to select their partners, it is said that not fewer than five pretty schoolmarms arose and with one accord made a rush for our handsome fellow townsman, Mr. N. R. Hansen who is not only young, graceful and good looking but also the possessor of a substantial bank account, besides having been the fortunate winner of the sewing machine at the raffle in the afternoon, so that he might well have been considered a most desirable partner either for a waltz or for a life long matrimonial venture. There were about forty couple present who danced 'till daylight when they departed all highly pleased with the entertainment and after giving three hearty cheers for Miss Lafferty and Miss Frideger, two of the young ladies under whose management the ball was made such a grand success.

Perhaps the immortal Shakespeare never wrote truer words than when he declared it possible "to damn a man with faint praise" but this quotation would not be applicable to the meager and lukewarm notices which have appeared in your local contempory in announcement of the holding of the coming Farmers Institute at Glen Ellen. The editor of that paper does not seem to understand that this is a great State affair and not a mere local event, or that this valley was selected for the convention, not only on account of its accessability and desirable surroundings but also through the efforts of the members of the Glen Ellen Grange under whose auspices it will be conducted and who will spare no pains to make it an occasion long to be remembered by all in attendance.

MAURICE RAWSON.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
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OFFICIAL

Ordinance No. 65

An ordinance calling a special election in the City of Sonoma, submitting to the qualified electors of said city at said special election the proposition to incur a municipal debt aggregating Twenty Thousand Dollars for the object and purpose of acquiring, constructing and completing a permanent system of municipal water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks, machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof, to supply the City of Sonoma and the inhabitants thereof with a sufficient quantity of pure, fresh water, the cost of which proposed water works will be too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual revenue and income of the said City of Sonoma; providing for the issuance of the bonds of said city for said amount if said proposition be accepted by the qualified electors thereof as required by law; prescribing the time and manner of holding such election, and the voting for or against the proposition to incur said indebtedness and otherwise providing for and regulating said election.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sonoma do hereby ordain as follows;

SECTION I.

Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of the said Board of Trustees, and is by the said Board hereby determined and adjudged that the said Board of Trustees, did by ordinance duly passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of all the members of said Board of Trustee, on the Twenty-fifth day of January, 1900, in the City of Sonoma, at a regular meeting of said Board of Trustees, then and there duly held, determine and adjudge that the public interest and necessity of the City of Sonoma, demand, and the public interest and necessity of said city do in fact demand the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of a permanent system of municipal water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, wells, tanks and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof, to supply said city and the inhabitants thereof with a sufficient quantity of pure fresh water for domestic use, and for the use of the Fire Department, and for flushing sewers, sprinkling streets and other purposes: and did also in said ordinance determine, and do now determine, that the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of said system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof, is too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of said city; that said Ordinance No. 64, so passed as aforesaid, was thereafter and on the 26th day of January, 1900, duly approved in writing by the acting Executive of said City of Sonoma, viz: by the President of the said Board of Trustees; and that said Ordinance No. 64 was thereafter in accordance with the order and direction of said Board of Trustees, by the City Clerk caused to be published, and was duly published as provided by law, for more that two weeks consecutively, to-wit: commencing on the 26th day of January, 1900, and ending on the 16th day of February, 1900, in the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the said City of Sonoma, and as often as said newspaper was published during that period, and on the following dates to-wit: January 26th, 1900; February 2d, 1900; February 9th, 1900, and February 16th, 1900; such days being the days of publication of said newspaper; and whereas said Board of Trustees did by resolution duly pass by a vote of more than two-thirds of all the members thereof, authorize the Committee on Water works to secure the service of a competent engineer to assist them in their efforts, and whereas said Board of Trustees did authorize, direct and employ Otto Von Geldern, a competent civil engineer, who had theretofore had successful experience in the work of the acquisition, construction and completion of permanent systems of water works to make, prepare and submit to said Board of Trustees plans and estimates of the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion of a permanent system of water works to supply said city and the inhabitants thereof with a sufficient quantity of pure, fresh water; that the said Otto Von Geldern did make, prepare and submit to the said Board of Trustees plans and estimates of the cost of such a system of water works; that the said Board of Trustees did by resolution duly passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of the members thereof, receive accept and approve said plans and estimates; that as shown by said plans and estimates and as is now hereby determined, the maximum cost of the acquisition, construction and completion of a permanent system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks, and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof, will amount in the aggregate to Twenty Thousand Dollars; that the entire assessed value of all real and personal property of and in said city is now Two Hundred and Eighty-four Thousand and Five Dollars; that the entire annual income and revenue of said city has hitherto been and now is a sum not to exceed Twenty-five Hundred Dollars; that there is now no outstanding, unpaid indebtedness of, or due from, said city; that the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion of said system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof, will not exceed and will be less than 15 per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property of and in said city.

SECTION II.

Now, therefore in consideration of the premises, and in pursuance of the acts, ordinances, resolutions and proceedings aforesaid, and of the laws and statutes in such cases made and provided, a special election is hereby ordered and called to be held and conducted in said City of Sonoma, California, at the time and in the manner hereinafter fixed, designated and described; at which special election there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the said City of Sonoma, and there is hereby submitted to the qualified voters of said city to be voted upon at said special election as hereinafter provided, the proposition of incuring a debt amounting to Twenty Thousand Dollars by said City of Sonoma, for the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of said permanent system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof by the said City of Sonoma and its inhabitants.

SECTION III.

The objects and purposes for which said indebtedness is proposed to be incurred are as follows: The acquisition, construction and completion by said City of Sonoma of said permanent system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks and machinery for the same and connected with the use thereof as aforesaid, and to do and perform all acts and things whatsoever necessary for the construction and completion of public water works for the said city and its inhabitants, and for the construction and completion of said water works, to supply said city and the inhabitants thereof with a sufficient quantity of pure fresh water for domestic use and for the use of the Fire Department, and for flushing sewers, sprinkling streets and other purposes.

SECTION IV.

The estimate cost of the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of said system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks, and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof and of all other things and acts whatsoever necessary for the proper use thereof, and of the whole of said contemplated system of water works is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

SECTION V.

That the acquisition, construction and completion of said system of water works by said city is necessary for the following reasons:

First—That said city has no water works in its possession or under its control.

Second—That the supply of water now and hitherto furhished to said city and its inhabitants is and for many years last past has been wholly insufficient for domestic use, for the use of the Fire Department, sprinkling streets, flushing sewers, and other great necessities, and is liabel to give out entirely.

Third—That the water now and hitherto supplied to said city and its inhabitants by the existing water company is unsuitable for domestic use.

Fourth—That it is necessary and for the best interests of said city, and the inhabitants thereof, and the public interest and necessity demand that a sufficient supply of pure, fresh water be furnished said city and the inhabitants thereof for domestic use, sprinkling streets, flushing sewers, for the Fire Department and other great necessities.

SECTION VI.

It is hereby determined and declared that the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of said system of water works, including all necessary lands rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for supplying water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks and machinery for the same, and connected with the use thereof is and will be too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income and revenue of said city, and therefore it is necessary for said city to incur a debt amounting to Twenty Thousand Dollars, and to issue bonds of said city to pay for the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion thereof and to pay the cost of all thereof.

SECTION VII.

That bonds of the City of Sonoma of the character of bonds known as "sorials" to the aggregate amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars will be issued to pay for the cost of the acquisition, construction and completion of said system of water works if the proposition to incur said municipal indebtedness by said city for the cost of such system of water works be accepted by two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city voting at said special election; and said bonds shall be issued and made payable in Gold Coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, in the manner following: One-fortieth part of the whole amount of said indebtedness so incurred shall be payable each and every year on a day in each year, and at a place to be specified therein, and to be hereafter fixed by the Board of Trustees of said city. Said indebtedness, or any unpaid portion thereof, shall bear interest, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, which interest shall be paid in semi-annual installment, payable on certain days in each year, and at a place to be specified in said bonds and to be hereafter fixed by the Board of Trustees of said city.

SECTION VIII.

Said special election hereby called as aforesaid, shall be held on Saturday Seventh day of April, 1900, and shall be held and conducted, and the votes thereat received and canvassed, and returns thereof made and the result thereof ascertained and determined as herein provided and according to the law governing such elections in the City of Sonoma and as provided by the general election laws of this State, except where such general laws may conflict with the State law for elections of the kind hereby called or with this or any ordinance: and the polls for such election shall be and remain open from the hour of six o'clock of the morning of the said Seventh day of April, 1900, to the hour of five o'clock of the afternoon of said day.

SECTION IX.

Notice of the said special election shall be published for not less than two weeks prior to said day of election, and after the final publication of this ordinance as hereinafter provided, in at least one of the newspapers published in the City of Sonoma, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

SECTION X.

The ballots which shall be used at said special election shall be of the same character and form as ballots required by law to be used at municipal elections in said City of Sonoma, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Each of said ballots shall have printed thereon the following caption or heading, to-wit: "MUNICIPAL TICKET," and shall have printed thereon and under said caption the following words, to-wit: "Proposition for incurring an indebtedness by the City of Sonoma to the aggregate amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars for the acquisition, construction and completion by said city of a permanent system of water works, including all necessary lands, rights of way, water rights, distributing pipes, leases, contracts for the supplying of water, structures, aqueducts, reservoirs, wells, tanks, machinery for the same, and all other things necessary for the proper use thereof, as set forth in Ordinance No. 65 of said city." Underneath the last foregoing words upon each of said ballots shall be printed the following: "To vote for or against incurring said indebtedness stamp a cross (X) to the right of and against the answer you desire to give." Underneath which shall be printed in one line the following: "For incurring the indebtedness," to the right of which shall be printed in one square the word "Yes" with a blank square to the right thereof, and immediately below the same there shall be printed in one line the following: "For incurring the indebtedness," on the right of which there shall be printed in one square the word "No" with a blank square to the right thereof. Every voter disiring to assent to, and accept the said proposition for incurring the said indebtedness set forth herein shall in voting at said election stamp a cross (X) in the blank square at the right of the word "Yes" printed upon his ballot as aforesaid. And every voter desiring to reject the said proposition of incurring said indebtedness shall in voting at said election stamp a cross (X) in the blank square to the right of the word "No" printed upon his ballot as aforesaid.

SCETION XI.

The place of voting at said special election shall be in the building known as the City Pavilion, situated in the public Plaza in said City of Sonoma; and the officers to conduct said election are respectively defined, designated, selected and appointed as follows, to-wit:

Judges, Joseph B. Small and William Trudgen. Inspectors, A. Bulotti and P. G. Keil. Ballot Clerks, Thomas Brown and J. D. Wagnon. Tally Clerks Louis H. Green and R. A. McDonnel.

In case any of the officers above appointed to conduct said election do not attend at the opening of the polls on the morning of the election, the electors of the said city present at that hour may appoint or supply any competent person from among themselves to fill the place of such absent member thereof.

All persons qualified by law to vote at municipal elections in said city shall be qualified to vote at said special election.

SECTION XII.

As soon as the polls are finally closed at said special election, the officers of election shall canvass the votes cast at said special election for and against incurring said indebtedness hereinbefore mentioned, as nearly as practicable in the manner provided by law for canvasing votes for municipal officers at elections held in the City of Sonoma. The returns of said special election shall be made out and signed in the usual form by the said officers of election, and shall be deposited with the City Clerk of said city together with the ballots cast at said special election.

The board of Trustees of the City of Sonoma shall, as soon as the said returns and ballots have been deposited with the said City Clerk as aforesaid, canvass the returns in the manner provided by law for canvasing the returns of elections of municipal officers in said city. If, upon the canvass of said returns as aforesaid, it shall be ascertained and determined that at least two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city voting at said special election, have voted in favor of the said proposition for incurring the said indebtedness, then bonds of the City of Sonoma for that purpose, in the sum Twenty Thousand Dollars shall be issued by said city as by law provided, and hereafter prescribed by the said Board of Trustees of the City of Sonoma.

SECTION XIII.

Immediately upon the passage of this Ordinance by said Board of Trustees and the approval thereof by the Executive of said city, to-wit: the President of the Board of Trustees, this ordinance shall be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said City of Sonoma, and the City Clerk of said city is hereby ordered and directed to cause such publication of this ordinance to be made as aforesaid.

Passed this 21st day of February, 1900, by the following vote:

Trustee Duhring voting Aye,
Trustee Harris voting Aye,
Trustee Hotz voting Aye,
Trustee Seipp voting Aye,
Trustee Davis absent.

Approved this 21st day of February 1900.

{SEAL} FRED'K. T. DUHRING.
President Board of City Trustees.
Attest. ROBERT A. POPPE.
City Clerk.

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be Made.

IN the Superior Court of the County of Sonoma, State of California. In the matter of the estate of Wm. D. Queen, deceased.

Wm. B. Read the administrator of the estate of Wm. D. Queen, deceased, having filed his petition herein duly verified, praying for an order of sale of all the real estate of said decendant, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the said Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday the 26th day of March 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Courtroom of said Superior Court at the Court house, in the City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma, State of California to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary. And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks, in the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR, a newspaper printed and published in said Sonoma County.

S. K. DOUGHERTY.
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated February 19th 1900
A. D. Laughlin, attorney for estate.

Shooting Notices.

We have a lot of notices ot hunters printed on cloth, which we are selling quite reasonably.

A special meeting of Temple lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., is hereby called for Tuesday evening, March 6th, 1900, for Third Degree.

ROBERT A. POPPE, W. M.

Services in the Methodist church Sunday March 4th at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching in the morning by the Rev. N. S. Buckner and in the evening by the pastor. Subject; "The Use and Abuse of Doubt." All are invited to attend.

HENRY PEARCE, Pastor.

Services in the Congregational church March 4th at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject; "The Christian Vision," followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's supper. Evening subject; "Purging the Temple." Endeavor meeting 6:30 p. m. The monthly roll call. Sunday school 10 a. m The public is invited to attend.

CHAS. D. MILLIKEN, Pastor.

Emperor Fuschia

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California Northwestern Railway Company
LESSEE OF
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Official Time Table.

Leaves Sonoma		From Oct. 15, '99	Arrive Sonoma	
W'k days	Sundays	Destination	Sundays	W'k days
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	S. F., S. Rafael	10.25 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
2.45 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	10.25 a. m.	Glen Ellen	6.40 a. m.	6.18 a. m.
7.20 p. m.	7.15 p. m.	intermediates	3.37 p. m.	2.45 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Petalu. S. Rosa	10.25 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
2.45 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	C'v'le H'ldsb'rg		10.30 a. m.
2.45 p. m.		intermediates.	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Ukiah and intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Sebastapol and	10.25 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
2.45 p. m.	3.37 p. m.	intermediates	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
6.18 a. m.	6.40 a. m.	Guerneville and		10.30 a. m.
2.45 p. m.		intermediates.	7.15 p. m.	7.20 p. m.

H, C. Whiting
GENERAL MANAGER
R. X. Ryan
GEN. PASS. AGENT

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

LATE HAPPENINGS IN OUR COMMUNITY.

Viewings of the Valley Taken at Random.

Hyman Pasch made a business trip to Napa last Tuesday.

F. Nagle was a Santa Rosa visitor here last Tuesday.

Ike Wright of Summit Joint was a visitor here last Monday.

Harry Fishcer spent Sunday with his family in San Francisco.

R. E. Perkins made a business trip to San Francisco last Monday.

Carrol Prunty spent several days in this community last week.

Jas. Dorman was a Sunday visitor from the metropolis this week.

Frank Faunge was the guest of the Misses Haraszthy last Sunday.

George Spencer visited his sister Mrs. G. S. Harris last Sunday.

Mrs. R. T. Nickerson has returned from a visit to San Francisco relatives.

Attorney E. S. Lippitt drove over from Petaluma on legal business Saturday.

Mrs. M. J. Gaines is spending the week visiting her sister Mrs. Fay at Geyserville.

Rev. O. C. Howell of Humboldt county was the guest of E. E. Thompson Thursday.

Mrs. Belle Krager of Santa Rosa was visiting old friends in Sonoma last Saturday.

Ezra Estes, formerly of Sonoma but now of San Francisco, spent Sunday with friends here.

W. W. Skaggs and Miss Nellie Churchman were visitors at Napa Soda Springs last Sunday.

Mr. Hammer was up from the city and spent Sunday with his son at their ranch west of town.

George and Fred Bulotti came up from San Francisco last Sunday and visited their parents here.

Mrs. Henry Ahern and two children of San Francisco is the guest of her sister Mrs. L. H. Green.

Mrs. John Gaffney and her little grand child Madalino were the guests of Mrs. E Glynn last Sunday.

Ed. Calderwood of San Francisco was up looking after his property interests in Sonoma the first of the week.

Miss Helen Church went to San Francisco the first of the week where she will spend a few days visiting friends.

Ira B. Harvey has returned from Lakeport to which place he was called the first of last week by the sudden death of his father.

Mrs. Norrbom is preparing to build a new house on her ranch north of town Material for the structure is now being hauled.

John Mallon well known as the former "mine host" of Vollmar's hotel at Schellville is now in business at 212 Drum street San Francisco.

Miss Alma Cutter who has been visiting her cousins Lola and Tala Haraszthy the past two weeks, returned to her city home last Sunday.

L. L. Lewis and family of Sacramento arrived at their fine ranch on the west side of the valley last Thursday night and it is reported they will stay here until the orange crop is taken of.

Once more Frank P. Wickersham has brought the estates of his deceased father and mother into court that he may get a bigger share of the property left by them. In the action filed by his attorneys, in the Superior court at Santa Rosa Monday, he asks that the agreement into which he entered last August be given up, annulled and canceled as he was at that time "in a state of mental aberration by means and as the result of indulgence in strong liquors and drugs to such a degree as to have his mental faculties so impared that plaintiff was not in his right mind etc."

J. G. Marcy went to San Francisco Thursday on business.

A carload of groceries was received at Weems Cash Store today.

The Racket Store folks are selling lots of furniture these days.

D. A. Fussell sold a fine milch cow Thursday which will be taken to Cape Nome.

Frank Redmond of San Francisco was transacting business in our city yesterday.

Jacob Adams of the Broadway Brewery made his usual monthly business trip to our town last Sunday.

Joe Dowdall was employed several days last week with his team at the new switch at Eldridge.

The carpenters have finished their job in the Duhring store and now the painters are to put on the finishing touches.

Jobbing of all kinds in the plumbing and tinware lines. Terra cotta, sewer and stove pipes at Dunbars store on Broadway.

Devotional services will be held at St. Francis' church on Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week during Lent at 7:30 o'clock.

C. Aguillon has just had his residence treated to a new coat of paint throughout which adds greatly to the appearance of the building.

Wilson Bros. have secured the contract for painting the New Hotel at El Verano and have been engaged at their contract the past week.

N. Tomassi who has recently established a creamery on the Wickersham ranch received a large shipment of iron pipe and fittings today.

The Weyl Bros. will open their branch market in the Clewe building on Broadway as soon as the carpenters can put the place in proper shape.

The Racket Store turns scores of fine pictures frames out and evidently they are appreciated for they have work in this line ahead all the time.

S. H. Shaw and family are expected to return to their Sonoma residence about the first of next week. It is reported S. H. has made a good cleanup at his mine.

J. P. Weems made a business trip to the metropolis Wednesday and returned on the schooner. Jim looks rather pale since his return and attributes it to the manner in which he fed the fish on his way up.

Two traveling men with about a half dozen trained dogs entertained a large crowd of men, women and children on Napa street yesterday. The dogs were well trained and highly pleased the audience.

The Sonoma Atheletic Club intends in the near future to give an entertainment in the shape of a minstrel and will close with a dance. The club will hold a special meeting tomorrow night to discuss the subject.

Miss Louise Cluver, who has been spending the past two months with her sister Mrs. W. O. Hocker here, left for Reclamation last Saturday to take up her duties as teacher, the term commencing next Monday.

The ladies of the Summit Joint Glee Club gave another of their delightful parties February 22nd at Heenans hall. In all about 25 couple attended and all succeeded in having a merry time. Last Sunday the club in a body went to Oakville and inspected the quicksilver mine that has been opened there.

The scholars of the Sonoma High school are making arrangements to publish a monthly paper to be devoted to the interests of that school and in which it is intended to chronicle historical facts concerning the valley.

Capt. Crockett of the U. S. T. Thomas and Mr. Rose chief engineer of the same ship left for San Francisco last Saturday after spending a two weeks sojourn at the Agua Caliente hotel. Before leaving the captain presented Mr. Steward, the genial proprietor of that famous hotel, with some splendid specimens of coral which he gathered at Singapoor.

Severely Bruised

Last Saturday evening a young man of our community who has not seen less than eighteen summers attacked Floyd, son of station agent Reed, and severely kicked him. The little fellow who is a mere baby, only being six years and two months old was severely hurt and is yet confined to his bed through his injuries. Sunday morning a doctor was called to examine the little fellow's hip which was badly swollen and thought to be dislocated but was luckily found to be in place but severely bruised.

The trouble leading up to the disgraceful affair is said, by the young man, to have been caused by the little fellow throwing rocks which is emphatically denied by others. Had the young man stopped to reflect upon the situation, he undoubtedly would have let his better judgment rule his passion and thus avoided serious trouble.

A New Switch

The past week a force of men have been employed in moving the switch from Gelston to the depot of the S. P. company just opposite the Eldridge depot. The switch is to be 500 feet long and will be a great help for the unloading of freight as it will now be much easier to get access to the cars than when they were on the side hill and the chances for accident are lessened as the train will not be compelled to stop on a heavy grade and sharp curve while its freight is being unloaded.

It is reported that coal bunkers will be erected alongside the switch for the convenience of the Home so that the management may be able to keep a supply on hand and avoid the experiences of the past winter when they were out of both coal and dry wood.

The New Station at Kings Crossing

Roadmaster Dugan and his assistants are now busily engaged in erecting the new station at Kings Crossing. The structure will be fashioned after similar stations along the road and will prove a great convenience to the summer guests of El Verano who travel this road from the city.

Mr. Dugan has been employed for several weeks past strengthening the bridges along this branch of the California Northwestern road to make them safe for the travel of the big engines which have been recently purchased by the company and will soon be added to their rolling stock.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at Ed. Wegner, Druggist.

Entertainment at the Home

A very pleasant entertainment was given by the children of the Home at Eldridge last Thursday evening. The performance was witnessed by several State officials and other guests. The program was in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Osborne and consisted of patriotic songs, a flag presentation and an original tableau representing "Gates Ajar." in which the teachers of the school assisted by a chorus of the children rendered the music.

Bishop Moreland to Visit Sonoma

The Right Rev. Bishop Moreland of the Episcopal church will hold services in the Methodist church of this place on Sunday afternoon March 18th, at 3 o'clock. Rev. John Partridge of Petaluma will accompany the Bishop from that city and will assist in the services here.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SHELLVILLE PENNINGS.

Late Happenings in our Little Burg

Rev. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Eshbach and Mrs. McIntyre were entertained last Friday at the residence of J. McMackin.

The new crossing put in by the S. P. company at Schellville is causing considerable comment by the traveling public, by no means Sunday school talk.

Herman Stademan has made some improvements around the San Louis school premises the last week.

N. Sorenson has been engaged at the city mill lately.

A. Aater and Solita Haraszthy drove through Shellville Saturday afternoon.

Richard Thomas of Sonoma was seen on our streets Sunday.

Miss Margaret Burke spent several days of last week with her parents in San Francisco.

Mrs. Cook and Wilson and Mr and Mrs. J. B. Bacon visited the Buena Vista place Sunday.

L. Green wheeled down from Sonoma Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Ohm is visiting San Francisco relatives this week.

Constable Ohm boarded the S. P. afternoon train Sunday.

Tony Volquardsen was a Saturday and Sunday visitor to the bay city.

Miss Josephine Kiser left for San Francisco Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Merriam left Wednesday morning for a few days sojourn in the metropolis.

J. B. Bacon and wife left for his new field of employment in San Francisco.

Wednesday our genial "Miky" Cummings was looking after the interest of the road in Shellville again.

W. Lord shipped a carload of hay Thursday.

Chas. Potter hauled a load of wheat Wednesday to Sonoma to the enterprising firm of Perkins & Bates.

Dame rumor has it that Joe McMullen of Santa Rosa may again be located as agent at Shellville.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Ed Wegner, Druggist.

Daily Call and Expositor, $7 per year; Weekly Call and Expositor, $2.25 per year; Sunday Call and Expositor, $2.50 per year.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removes the pain in the chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free at Ed. Wegner's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

Big Clearance Sale

At the Sonoma Racket Store. Everybody should take advantage of this opportunity to secure what they need at reduced prices.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

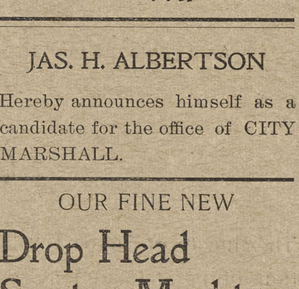
JAS. H. ALBERTSON

Hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of CITY MARSHALL.

OUR FINE NEW
Drop Head Sewing Machines
Have Arrived
They are Strictly First-Class Machine in Every Respect.

It is a high arm Machine.
Has all the latest attachments.
It is strong and simple in construction.
Easy to opperate and keep in running order.
Has one front and four side drawers.
With a slight movement the Machine drops into a dust tight box, making it a convenient and neat table when not in use.
It is finely finished and an ornament for any Home.
With a guarantee of five years. This Fine Machine is equal to any $40 to $65 machine in the market.

We Offer at the Low Price of



$25.00

Unquestionably the best value in Sewing Machines ever offered. At this price it will not pay to bother or spend much money for repairs on the old machine when you can buy a New First-Class Machine so cheap.
Take advantage of our liberal offer and order at once. Full instructions given with every machine. Mail orders promptly filled.

CUT RATE BAZAR,
943 Main Street,
PETALUMA, CAL.

Shoes! Shoes!
My specialty comprises the
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Ladies' Men's and Children's Shoes in town will be found at my store.
S. SCHOCKEN

A. W. WEAVER,
General
Blacksmith and Woodworker
PLOW SHEAR GRINDING
AND HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.
Agent for Peerless Plows.
Shop West Side of Plaza, Sonoma



The UNION
Livery and Feed Stable
GRANVILLE HARRIS, Proprietor.
We can Give you as fine turnouts as any in the Valley
And at Very Reasonable Rates.
Stage Office of the Southern Pacific Railway

Do You Eat Fruit?
We have some fine peaches, Sliced to eat with Cream, regular price 15c a can.
Special this Week at 10c a can; Also Cherries.
PERKINS & BATES.
Come and see the NEW STORE.

A Forecast of Spring
are the bargains we will offer for the next few days in Embroidery Remnants. They are bargains that will mean
"A Long Life to Your Dollar."
The Time For Buying
is when you can get good goods at half price. But a few of them left in pieces from one-half yard up.
G H Hotz

The Old Reliable Drug Store,
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
ED. WEGNER, Chemist and Apothecary
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, AND
General Merchandise.
S. W. CORNER PLAZA SONOMA, CAL.

WEYL BROS.
Sonoma Meat Market
Buy only the best
And Supply Their Customers at Reasonable Prices.
Fresh Fish Every Thursday, and
The Best of Dairy Butter Always on Hand.
VALLEJO STREET, - - - - - - - SONOMA

Mrs. J A Poppe
DEALER IN
General Merchandise
Hardware, Grain, Flour, Feed and Agricultural Implements.
Agent for the handiest sickle grinder made.
Highest Market Price Paid for Farm Produce
1900. Established 1864.
EAST SIDE OF PLAZA, - - - - - SONOMA, CAL.

RUGGED RED POLLS

Strong Points of the Popular General Purpose Breed.

The first importation to the United States of Red Polled cattle was made in 1873. Not until 1882, however, did any considerable number of them appear on this side of the Atlantic, says W. A. Sargent of Vermont in The American Cultivator.

The breed in this country is but little known, and there are today many farmers who have never seen them. They are English cattle and a very old breed—in fact, one of the oldest.

We speak in relation to their being little known in this country from actual experience. Farmers in this section have visited our stables and upon seeing our Red Polled bull, Peter A 12, have said they never heard of such cattle. Again, others confound them with the Polled Angus.

The claim is made by breeders of Red Polled cattle that they are a general purpose animal. Specialists will deride the "general purpose" idea, but we must all allow that there are or may be two sides to every question.

The meaning implied by the words "general purpose" as applied to Red



RED POLLED BULL PETER.

Polls is that they will produce as many superior milkers as any breed in existence and that those which are not superior milk and butter producers can be very profitably fed into beef.

A general description of these cattle is as follows: They are of uniform red color. The tip of the tail and udder may be white. When crossed on other breeds, the color is generally transmitted. They are hornless. When crossed with horned cattle, they impart this quality so thoroughly that 90 per cent of their progeny are hornless.

Out of over 100 cows bred to Peter A 12 we have yet to find the first sign of horns on any of his get, and he has been used for service on Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and grades.

In size they are good, but because of very short legs are deceiving in weight. Mature bulls weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, some up to 2,400 and 2,800. Mature cows weigh 1,100 to 1,600 pounds and will average 1,200 pounds or over. Our Atoka 13146 at 12 months of age weighed 800 pounds.

They are easy keepers, being smooth and fine in bone and muscle, hardy and thrifty, mature early, fatten kindly and make beef of the very best quality. Their dressed carcass is about 68 per cent of their live weight. They are gentle, docile and intelligent. A bull of this breed that ever becomes cross is exceedingly rare.

They are superior milkers. They give a good quantity of very rich milk, and many of them never go dry. The cows have good udders, with teats of good size. Average milk yield is 6,000 pounds, with individuals running as high as 12,000 pounds in one year.

Red Polls are very easily kept. As some breeder has put it, "Red Polls will thrive on what some other breeds of cattle would starve on." We only state a very few of the good qualities of this useful breed.

A farmer who is dissatisfied with small, scrawny and scrubby cattle can by the use of a Red Polled bull soon develop his herd into a "thing of beauty and joy forever." In other words, he can have in a few years a herd of red cattle all alike, all without horns, all of good size. A large percentage of them will be good milkers and butter producers.

Here, then, are the points of the Red Polls: Beautiful appearance, good size, healthy, hardy, gentle and docile, intelligent, easily kept, good milk and butter producers, fatten quickly and dress two-thirds of their live weight.

Milk Preservatives.

Look out for the man with the patent milk preservative, says The American Cultivator.

There are various agents now abroad in the land selling "Freezene," "No Ice Needed Preservative," "Liquid Milk Sweet" and several such nostrums intended incidentally to keep milk from souring and primarily to gather in the farmer's loose change.

In all those several cases which have been reported to the Vermont experiment station the chemical basis of the preservative is the same. It is formaldehyde (formalin), a powerful disinfectant and germicide, but not a desirable article of diet for the human species. It is not strictly and seriously poisonous, but it is held by all the best authorities to be harmful to the digestive system.

It is the same material now largely in use in creameries for preserving samples of milk for testing. It will certainly keep milk from souring, and it thus enables the slovenly dairyman to cover up many of his worst negligences. It leaves him free to enjoy the filth of an unclean stable, to save himself the trouble of cleaning his cans, to be as loose and lazy and wicked as he pleases.

This is not to say that the man who uses "Preservative," "Freezene" and the like is necessarily that sort of a fellow, but these chemicals do protect him from the results of negligence and ignorance and seem to the unprejudiced observer to offer the careless milkman an undeserved salvation from his sins.

PUMPKINS FOR COWS.

How Every Part of the Vegetable May Be Utilized.

Judiciously planted in the cornfield, a crop of pumpkins can be raised as a sort of double crop that will make a most excellent food for cows in winter, says a correspondent of The American Cultivator. The value of root crops is well known in helping to regulate the bowels of the stock when fed heavily on grain in winter. Pumpkins come under this same class, and they should be fed for about the same purpose. Nature seems to have designed the pumpkins for the cornfield, for one can raise just enough to feed with the crop of corn produced on the same land. In addition to this, the pumpkins furnish excellent food for chickens. It is better for the stock to have the seeds removed, and it is better for the poultry to have the seed crushed, ground or broken. The feeding of pumpkins will largely decide their merits. To let the stock eat them in the field is a great mistake. Gather them all for winter food and wait until other succulent food has disappeared. Then commence to feed the pumpkins gradually, increasing the quantity until the full diet is reached. One large pumpkin or two small ones per day for each animal is a liberal diet and sufficient to keep the system in excellent condition. They should not be fed in large pieces at all, for there is danger of the cows getting choked with a big lump. Cows actually break off and loosen their teeth trying to break up pumpkins fed to them in large pieces. It is no difficult work to break the pumpkins up and then chop them fine with a sharp spade. Put them in a wooden tub, and in a few minutes a free use of the spade will reduce them to small pieces, which the cows can eat with relish. When first broken open, scoop out all of the inside part, thus removing the seeds, which sometimes prove dangerous to the cows. Put the seeds and pulp in which they are buried into a sausage grinder and grind them up into small pieces. The seeds will thus all be crushed, so that the chickens can eat them without danger. They will also eat the pulp itself. This practice is certainly recommended by the chickens, which enjoy the feast and look forward to the ground pumpkin seeds every day. Every part of the pumpkin is thus utilized, and one can obtain a winter's supply of good food for both stock and chickens from the cornfield without much extra cost for labor. Those who do not plant pumpkin seeds freely in the cornfield lose far more than they realize and miss a chance to get a double profit from the land.

Edam Cheese.

"While the Edam cheese is a familiar visitor on the table," said a grocer, "not every one knows whence it comes or how its cannon ball proportions and gay coloring have been achieved," says The New England Grocer. "The northern part of Holland is the seat of the Edam cheese industry and the consequent cleanliness of the relish is, therefore, doubly assured. In making it the fresh cow's milk is carefully strained and the rennet added. As soon as the milk curdles the whey is drawn off and the curd, thoroughly kneaded, is pressed into molds.

"This process is repeated until the whey has all been extracted and the curd is comparatively dry. It is then wrapped in a linen cloth and kept for 10 or 12 days until quite solid. Then the cloth is removed and the cheese put into salt lye. Afterward a little more dry salt is sprinkled on the cheese until the maker thinks it is salt enough to insure its keeping. It is next put into a vessel and washed with whey and scraped to remove the white crust. It is next carried into a cool room and laid on shelves, where it is frequently turned.

"The ripening process lasts from two to three months, the round balls growing the fine yellowish or reddish color peculiar to Edam cheese. The cheeses intended to be exported to this country are rendered still more brilliant by dyeing the rind with a vegetable dye."

Evils of Inbreeding.

Dairymen who practice in and in breeding in their herds do so to attain quick improvement, says Professor Shaw. With the exercise of good judgment this may be done for a time, but it should never be long continued. The laws of nature are against it, and so are the laws of heaven. The most skillful molders of breeds have been forced to abandon such breeding after they attained the end sought. But not a few of them adhered to the practice until it had brought delicacy, disease, loss of size and loss of breeding power into their herds and in addition various other ills. Such breeding is chiefly found in pure bred herds, and sometimes it is continued in the hope of increasing the price obtained for animals of a certain line of blood. The men who persistently adhere to such breeding will find themselves, like Horatius, on the wrong side of their Tiber. The bridge which they have built will have fallen, not by the blows of "fathers" and "commons," but because of its own weight through the bad materials put into it.

Cows Wearing Glasses.

Cattle with spectacles are to be seen on the Russian steppes. The steppes are covered with snow more than six months of the year. The cows subsist on the tufts of grass which crop above the snow, and the rays of the sun on the snow are so dazzling as to cause blindness. To obviate this calamity it occurred to a kind hearted man to protect the cows' eyes in the same way as those of human beings, and he manufactured smoke colored spectacles which could be safely worn by cattle. These spectacles were a great success and are now worn by upward of 40,000 head of cattle, who no longer suffer from the snow blindness which once caused such suffering among them.—Collier's Weekly.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS

Neatly and Promptly Executed

AT THE

EXPOSITOR OFFICE.

THE SONOMA VALLEY OFFERS RARE INDUCEMENTS

TO ALL HOME-SEEKERS

Geographical and Geological

Sonoma Valley extends from within a few miles of Santa Rosa on the north to San Pablo Bay on the south, a distance of thirty miles. It is nowhere more than eight miles wide, the average width being five miles. It embraces portions of Petaluma and Huichica Ranchos, and the Agua Caliente and the Los Guilicos Ranchos, the Pueblo, So-Snoma. The alley is separated from Petaluma valley on the west and Napa valley on the east by low ranges of volcanic mountains.

Industries.

The principal industries of the valley are fruit growing, wine making and dairy farming Here also may be found the most extensive basalt quarries on the Pacific Coast. The wine of Sonoma is famous all over the United States. It commands the highest price, and is more eagerly sought than any other wine produced in California. All Fruits and Grapes are grown

Entirely Without Irrigation.

As a consequence, the Wines and Fruits of Sonoma excel all others for flavor color and bouquet.

Climate and Scenery

The climate of Sonoma valley is unsurpassed. The fogs which prevail in other portions of the State are here conspicuous for their absence, being shut out by the range of mountains on the west. The intense heat of Summer prevailing on the great plains of California, is here tempered by the gentle breezes from the Pacific. The proximity of the ocean also tends to equalize the temperature in Winter, rendering the climate of Sonoma Valleymild, gentle and agreeable. Along the banks of Sonoma Creek may be found some of the prettiest scenery in the state of California. Extensive picnic grounds may be laid out in numberless places along this stream. Sonoma mountain and Bennett peak on the west side of the valley are conspicuous objects to the traveler. Good roads radiating from Sonoma and Glen Ellen to all points of the compass, afford excellent drives and promenades.

Good schools under the management of able and experienced teachers are to be found in Sonoma Valley, affording the best of instruction to the youth of the country.

Historical.

SONOMA is an Indian word and means "Valley of the Moon," and was the name originally given to the beautiful valley from which the County was afterwards named. The tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley were called Cochuyens. On the arrival of the first expedition to establish a mission, the name Sonoa was given to the Chief by Jose Altimira, the priest in charge, and after the Chief, the tribe and the valley they inhabited took the name Sonoma.

To those wishing further information concerning our Town, Valley or Industries may have the same by addressing the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

LODGE NOTICES

F & A M

TEMPLE LODGE No. 14 meets in the Masonic Hall on the Tuesday evening on or preceeding the full moon of each month.

I O O F

SONOMA LODGE, No. 28 meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, No. 99 meets in Odd Fellows hall on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

O E S

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER, No. 85, meets in the Masonic hall on the Thursday evening on or preceeding the full moon of each month.

A O U W

PUEBLO LODGE No. 168 meets every 1st and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows hall.

O C F

SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 162 meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall

N S G W

SONOMA PARLOR, No. 111 meets on the first Monday Evening of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Y M I

NO 45 meets the first Wednesday evenings in each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

U A O D

SONOMA GROVE No. 75 meets on the first and third Friday in each month at Odd Fellows hall.

CHURCH NOTICES

Congregational Church

Rev. Chas. D Milliken, Pastor. Services: Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m., Chas. Potter, Sup't. Y. P. S. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor Society meeting, Friday at 3:15 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society meeting, 2nd Thursday in each month. Missionary Society meets 2nd Tuesday in each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. Henry Pearce, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. on Sunday.

Catholic Church.

Rev. W. P. Quill Rector. Mass: Sundays, 8:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Week days 7:30 a. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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The "White"



RIDDEN by the professional racer, it has proven a winner oftener than any in competition. Ridden by the non-professional, by the "scorcher," for business or pleasure, it has a record second to none. Material used in its construction, pains-taking care in manufacturing details, ease in running, and handsome, symmetrical design are a few of its claims for superiority. Reasonable prices, coupled with high values, are characteristics of the "WHITE." Our long established reputation guarantees the excellence of our product.

Models A and B	$50.00
Model G (30-in. wheel)	60.00
"Special Racer"	85.00
Models E and F (chainless)	75.00

White Sewing Machine Company,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Iroquois Bicycles $16.75

400 of the famous Iroquois Model 3 Bicycles will be sold at $16.75 each, just one-third their real values.

IROQUOIS CYCLE WORKS FAILED because their wheels were too expensively built, and we have bought the entire plant at a forced sale at 20 cents on the dollar. With it we got 400 Model 3 Iroquois Bicycles, finished and complete, **Made to sell at $60.** To advertise our business we have concluded to sell these 400 at just what they stand us, and make the marvelous offer of a **Model 3 IROQUOIS BICYCLE at $16.75 while they last.** The wheels are strictly up-to-date, famous everywhere for beauty and good quality.

DESCRIPTION The Iroquois Model 3 is too well known to need a detailed description. Shelby 1⅛ in. seamless tubing, improved two-piece crank, detachable sprockets, arch crown, barrel hubs and hanger, 2⅜ in. drop, finest nickel and enamel; colors, black, maroon and coach green; Gents' frames, 22, 24 and 26 in.; Ladies' 22 in.; best "Record," guaranteed tires and high-grade equipment throughout. **Our Written Guarantee** with every bicycle.

SEND ONE DOLLAR (or your express agent's guarantee for charges one way) state whether ladies' or gents', color and height of frame wanted, and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance ($15.75 and express charges), subject to examination and approval. If you don't find it the most wonderful Bicycle Offer ever made, send it back at our expense. **ORDER TO-DAY** if you don't want to be disappointed. 50 cents discount for cash in full with order.

WE HAVE BICYCLES A complete line of 1900 Models at **$11.50** and up. Second-hand Wheels $8 to $10. We want **RIDER AGENTS** in every town to represent us. Hundreds earned their bicycle last year. This year we offer wheels and cash for work done for us; also **Free Use** of sample wheel to agents. Write for our liberal proposition. We are known everywhere as the greatest Exclusive Bicycle House in the world and are perfectly reliable; we refer to any bank or business house in Chicago, to any express company and to our customers everywhere.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Mead Cycle Co. are absolutely reliable and Iroquois Bicycles at $16.75 are wonderful bargains.—Editor



SHE WAS BLIND.

A blindness comes to me now and then. I have it now. It is queer—I can see your eyes but not your nose. I can't read because some of the letters are blurred; dark spots cover them; it is very uncomfortable.

I know all about it; it's DYSPEPSIA. Take one of these; it will cure you in ten minutes.

What is it?

A Ripans Tabule.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the package and accept no substitute. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.